

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY.

The Army Crosses the River in Several Places.

THE REBELS CONFUSED.

Details of the Progress of the Forward Movement.

Four miles below Fredericksburg, April 29, A. M.—Thus far the wounded in this corps in skirmishing, four miles below Fredericksburg, are all from one Division, namely: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Not all are wounded dangerously, and nearly all are wounded by musket shot.

Our batteries have just opened on the rebels, and we fail to draw their artillery fire or to silence their musketry.

Signal lights have been observed in busy operation upon the heights that border the Rappahannock, doubtless used for the purpose of warning the rebels of any movement, and of our own movements.

Earthworks and lines of defenses extend far along the side of the river, and at night the reflection of many camp fires light up the sky for miles. All conversation between pickets is strictly prohibited, and even the tapping of a pipe is forbidden, and the tapping of a pipe is strictly prohibited, and the tapping of a pipe is strictly prohibited.

New York, May 1.—The Tribune's account states, on Monday the 11th, 12th and 13th corps moved to Kelly's Ford, reaching there Tuesday morning. A brigade had been at the ford two weeks. We crossed on pontoons superintended by General Howard.

No enemy was found, excepting a few pickets. Some cavalry crossed the next morning. The wagon train was parked near Bank's ford, and it was evident a connection would be formed from the troops at Kelly's ford.

From 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. irregular firing was heard from the direction of Germantown, on the Rapidan, and it is supposed the enemy was trying to check the rapid march of our troops.

At noon on Tuesday, the 1st, 3rd, and 6th corps broke camp, and at daylight Wednesday the enemy's picket reserves were captured, and two bridges built four miles below Fredericksburg. Twenty men of the 11th Pennsylvania were wounded.

A third bridge was constructed, and a sufficient force to hold the bridge crossed two miles further down. Reynolds's first corps constructed a bridge in face of the enemy's rifle pits and effected a crossing.

The resistance was stubborn but short, our artillery fire being too severe for the enemy, who fled, leaving 77 prisoners for the 13th Georgia and 6th Louisiana regiments.

They reported Jackson commanded their right wing. General Couch's Division was in the rear of Bank's ford, with full facilities for crossing.

A good road had been constructed between Bank's and United States fords. The corps which crossed at Kelly's ford are moving towards Chancellorsville south of Fredericksburg. Hooker's headquarters are now in the saddle.

New York, May 1.—The Tribune's bulletin announces that Hooker's army crossed the Rappahannock in four places. The enemy is confounded. We have captured pickets and reserves. Four hundred prisoners have been taken.

The State Bonds.

The following correspondence being of general interest to the people of Kansas, we publish it. It explains itself:

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1863.

Sir—Something over a year since, I made a contract with the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for the sale to him of \$150,000 of the 7 per cent. bonds of the State of Kansas, which contract was duly in part filled and concluded, and the same having been recently before you for final adjudication, I would request (if consistent) to be informed of your decision in the premises, and as to whether the contract is to be annulled and cancelled without your taking any more bonds than have already been paid for, or if you take any more, then how many, and of what issue.

I have the honor to be very respectfully yours, R. S. STEVENS.

Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 29, 1863.

Sir—In reply to your note of this date, requesting to be informed whether it had been determined by the Department of the Interior to accept of the State of Kansas its bonds issued for the purpose of complying with the contract mentioned in your note, I have to say, that the State of Kansas having failed to comply with the contract, I have determined to hold it as cancelled, and do not intend to accept any more bonds of any issue under it.

Very respectfully, J. P. Usher.

R. S. STEVENS, Esq.

Great Efficacy of the Financial Provisions of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1863.

The shrewdest and most far-seeing of the politicians here regard the recent legislation in reference to the Government finances as more towards washing out the rebellion than a hundred battles. It insures to the Government all that is needed to keep the machinery moving until July, 1864, and will tend greatly to restore public confidence in the ability of the United States to meet all obligations.

It is known to be the intention of Mr. Chase to avoid issuing a single dollar more of legal tender, if possible, and his fixed purpose is to check any inflation of the currency, and to reduce by every expedient the extraordinary price of gold. It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury will be sufficient in excess of the ordinary expenses of the Government to pay off the whole public debt in ten or fifteen years. This debt, on the last of July, 1864, will be only equivalent to the net profits of the loyal States for one year, and the annual appropriation of one-tenth of these net profits will extinguish the debt in ten years. This remarkable state of facts has already aroused an increased confidence in public securities. Subscriptions to the five-twenty loan, which for several weeks past had almost entirely ceased, are now coming in and daily increasing. The increase in these subscriptions has been so great, that it is estimated they will average two hundred thousand dollars per day within the present month.

Reported Rebel Defeat in West Virginia.

New York, April 29.—The Washington Star of yesterday reports there has been a battle at Cheat Mountain, West Virginia, in which the rebels were badly beaten and driven back.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

A BATTLE AND A VICTORY!

The Rebels Driven from their Rifle-Pits into Entrenchments—The Battle Last Night—Rebels Driven Eight Miles—From Five to Six Hundred Prisoners Taken.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

The Evening Bulletin publishes an extra, with the following:

We have no dispatches relative to the movements of our army beyond the Rappahannock, but we are able to assure our readers that every thing is going favorably in Gen. Hooker's army.

LATER.—We have advices, though not from an official source, that Gen. Hooker, with fifty thousand men, has had a battle with the rebels beyond the Rappahannock. We have no particulars, but the Union troops are victorious.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—From the best attainable information from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, it appears that some important movements took place yesterday. There was no fighting of importance. The force crossed at Kelly's Ford.

Pontoon bridges were laid two or three miles below Fredericksburg, and we held possession of those positions last night. The enemy formed lines of battle, and planted batteries on the heights in their rear, and also fired a few shots to get the range.

In crossing we lost one or two officers killed and from thirty to forty men wounded. Our men crossed first in boats and drove the enemy out of their rifle-pits, killed and wounded many and took 106 prisoners, including several officers, one of whom was Lieutenant Colonel Hammond of the 6th Louisiana.

These prisoners arrived here yesterday, and were sent to the Old Capitol prison.

Another informant says the left wing, thirty-five thousand strong, crossed four miles below Fredericksburg, a little below where Franklin crossed previous to the first battle of Fredericksburg. They fought twelve hours, and drove the enemy eight miles, out of their rifle pits and behind their entrenchments.

The 3d brigade of the 1st division, 1st corps, has suffered more than any other in the fight. Our forces have captured between 500 and 600 prisoners, who will soon be through to this city. Many of these prisoners have voluntarily come over to us, having thrown away their arms, in small squads, and begged food.

They pick up what the soldiers have thrown away on the march.

Other rebels, however, say they have plenty to eat.

The right wing crossed at Kelly's Ford, and Gen. Stoenman's cavalry is reported to be somewhere in the rear of Fredericksburg. One corps remains at Falmouth as a reserve.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Banks Fights Three Battles and Wins Three Victories.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The National Republican of this afternoon publishes some dispatches from Gen. Banks, dated near St. Martinsville, April 17th, from which it appears that when he left Baton Rouge three regiments of colored troops remained for its defence.

The results, among others, of General Banks's expedition are, accomplishing a march of over—miles, beating the enemy in three battles, two on land and one on Grand Lake, dispersing the rebel army, utterly destroying the rebel navy, capturing the foundries of the enemy at Franklin and New Iberia, and demolishing the salt works 10 miles southwest of the latter place, capturing the camp equipage of the enemy, also several guns, and nearly 2,000 prisoners, and so disarranging the plans of the rebels that they cannot for some months reorganize.

Other successes of General Banks, already known to the public, are mentioned. Our loss in the two land battles was about six or seven hundred. Nothing could exceed the conduct of the officers and privates in Banks's command. The dispatches say that we have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captured his materials for reorganization, but we have also in our possession his ablest officers of the sea and land.

FROM PILOT KNOB.

Marmaduke's Movements and his Forces—He Strips the Country Around Fredericksburg—Gen. Vandever in Hot Pursuit.

PATTON, April 26, via Pilot Knob.—Marmaduke left here last night on the Cape Girardeau road. He has three thousand men and six pieces of artillery. This entire section of country has been stripped of everything moveable by his forces. He has robbed secession and Union men indiscriminately. He has a wagon train of one hundred and fifty wagons loaded with plunder.

General Vandever is in hot pursuit of Marmaduke, who is fast making his way out of the State.

His movement in the direction of Cape Girardeau is regarded as a feint, and cover of which he designs to escape.

We have taken a number of prisoners, and are moving on, and if he remains he will be annihilated.

FROM MEXICO.

The French Repulsed at Puebla, After Three Days Fighting, with Great Slaughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.

The German Democrat, of this city, publishes a letter, dated sixty miles south-east of Asapulco, Mexico, April 28th, giving a day's later news from Puebla. The letter says an express had just arrived from the City of Mexico, April 9th.

On the 5th and 6th the French, after fighting and suffering great slaughter, retained possession of a portion of Puebla.

On the 7th the Mexicans repulsed them with still greater slaughter, driving them at the point of the bayonet from the outskirts of the town. The French then retired to Chobela, seven miles from Puebla, and were fortifying the place. There is no means of knowing whether this news comes from reliable sources, but the Democrat seems to credit it.

FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Some Particulars of the Battle—List of the Killed and Wounded—Gallery of the First Nebraska—Federal Forces Moving from New Madrid to the Enemy's Rear.

CAIRO, April 27.

The steamer Mary Forsyth has arrived from Cape Girardeau. From her I learn the following particulars of that engagement:

LIST OF FEDERAL CASUALTIES—KILLED.

Sergeant Mitchell O'Neal, company C, 1st Wisconsin cavalry.

Circus Phillips, company H, 1st Wisconsin cavalry.

Henry Smith, company A, 1st Nebraska.

H. H. Tindall and Martin Angier, co. I, 1st Nebraska.

WOUNDED.

Chris. Johnson, co. G, 1st Wisconsin cavalry; leg shot off near thigh; died soon after amputation.

Sergeant Wm. H. Hooker, co. C, Wm. Wells, co. A, and James Chapel, 1st Nebraska, all slightly.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

Company E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, on picket duty several miles out, on Saturday was surrounded by about 300 rebels, and eight or ten of them captured and paroled. Captain Shipman and Lieut. Ogden, with the remainder of the company, cut the way out the Captain receiving a dangerous wound.

In this affair we lost one man, and five rebels were killed—Lieut. Ogden running his sword clear through one, breaking it off and leaving it there.

Not less than sixty rebels were killed and about two hundred wounded.

Seventy-five of their horses are left dead on the field.

The bravery of 1st Nebraska is spoken of as beyond all praise. Gen. McNeill declares he would rather be Colonel of it than a Major General in the regular army.

The Forsyth left the Cape to-day at noon. Cannanading was heard 5 miles from town, when she left, supposed to be our forces in pursuit.

Colonel Glover's 3d Missouri Cavalry had arrived within five miles, and was skirmishing with the enemy.

It is further stated that two thousand troops from New Madrid are marching to the rebels' rear.

The Cape Girardeau bubble has burst.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Batteries at Grand Gulf Silenced.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, April 20.—Rumors reached Milliken's Bend this morning that the gunboats had engaged the batteries at Grand Gulf and compelled their evacuation and surrender. I give this as I receive it, without vouching for its correctness.

There are indications that forward movements are hereafter to be the order of the day.

Orders were issued yesterday for the whole army to march with six days' rations.

General Grant and staff have moved to the front.

I have no further particulars from the transports, which lately passed the batteries.

Governor Yates and staff went to the front yesterday before he left, and reviewed the troops in General Logan's division.

Governor Yates was received with great enthusiasm, and his address with tumultuous applause.

The sanitary condition of the army is excellent.

The War on the Peninsula.

The Rebels Driven from the Rifle-Pits near Suffolk.

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

The Rebels Attacked by Vandever—Prisoners, Horses, Arms, &c., Captured—The Steamer Mary Forsyth Apparently Toward Bloomfield—McNeill in Pursuit.

General Davidson last evening reported to Major General Curtis as follows:

"Hd'qs. St. Louis District, St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1863."

"General Curtis:

"Dispatch dated 2 P. M., April 27th, Jonesboro, just received from Lieutenant Colonel Pomeroy, 1st Wisconsin cavalry, commanding at Cape Girardeau, as follows:

"Enemy moving off fast, apparently towards Bloomfield. General McNeill is marching out in pursuit. No doubt General Vandever will strike him to-day."

"H. Pomeroy, 'Lieut. Colonel Commanding."

Hd'qs. St. Louis District, St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1863.

The following dispatch just received from Gen. McNeill:

"CAPE GIRARDEAU, April 27, 4 P. M."

"Vandever attacked the rebel army last night, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c."

"I am in pursuit of the flying enemy, who are retreating in the direction of Bloomfield."

"JOHN McNEILL, 'Brigadier General Commanding."

Respectfully, J. W. DAVIDSON, Brig. Gen. Commanding District.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

MURFREESBORO, May 1.

A deserter from the 2nd Kentucky regiment, (rebel,) who left the regiment this morning, reports Breckinridge advanced to Beach Grove and Hoover's Gap, 12 miles from here, on the Manchester pike. He states that the entire rebel force is now in position from Beach Grove, through Watrass, to Gay's Gap on the Shelbyville road.

The supposed intention of Johnson, who is in immediate command, is to hold the Gaps and force Rosecrans to concentrate his lines. Little hope is entertained that Johnson will attack. While dispatches detailing this activity on the part of the rebels must necessarily be silent regarding ourselves, it must not be supposed Rosecrans is either idle or unprepared.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued from the Clerk's office of the Second Judicial District Court of Brown County, State of Kansas, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1863, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said County, I have levied on, and will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Court House door, in said County, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, all the right, title and interest of Stephen Jett in and to the following described land, to wit: The north-west quarter of section No. 27, in township No. 2, of range No. 15, lying and being in said Brown County.

Given under my hand, this 7th day of May, A. D. 1863.

I. B. HOOVER, Sheriff of Brown County, Kansas.

By H. M. ROBINSON, Under Sheriff.

May 7, 1863-Sv. P's fee, \$5.

Sheriff's Sale.

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Given under my hand, this 7th day of May, A. D. 1863.

I. B. HOOVER, Sheriff of Brown County, Kansas.

By H. M. ROBINSON, Under Sheriff.

May 7, 1863-Sv. P's fee, \$5.

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Given under my hand, this 7th day of May, A. D. 1863.

Attaried.

At Troy, April 26th, by Rev. Nelson Alvord, Col. Samuel T. Tamm and Miss Orlan M. Harris, daughter of Leonard Smith, Esq.

Brown County

REDEMPTION LIST.

To whom assessed Q S T R Ac Tax

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Same spts w 2 1 15 160 3 34

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Same spts w 42 1 15 160 3 61

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